

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA ON SOCIAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-217)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States*

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria and Social Security (the "Supplementary Agreement"). The Supplementary Agreement, signed at Vienna on October 5, 1995, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, signed July 13, 1990.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

The Supplementary Agreement, which would amend the 1990 Agreement to update and clarify several of its provisions, is necessitated by changes that have occurred in U.S. and Austrian law in recent years. Among other things, it would introduce a new method of computing Austrian benefits under the Agreement that will result in higher Austrian benefits for certain people who have divided their careers between the United States and Austria. Another provision in the Supplementary Agreement will allow U.S. citizens hired in Austria by U.S. Foreign Service Posts to be covered by the Austrian Social Security System rather than the U.S. system. The Supplementary Agreement will also make a number of minor revisions in the Agreement to take account of other changes in U.S. and Austrian law that have occurred in recent years.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, as amended, would continue to contain all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 233(c)(4).

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration ex-

plaining the key points of the Supplementary Agreement, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the effect of the amendments on the Agreement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act on the effect of the Agreement on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Supplementary Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Austria Social Security Agreement and related documents to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 1996.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE DUNCAN HUNTER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable DUNCAN HUNTER, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 17, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a member of my staff has been served with a subpoena issued by the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER,  
Member of Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL MIKE BOORDA, ONE OF OUR GREAT NAVAL OFFICERS

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I commend you for being the Speaker today from the 14th District of Texas. We will miss you.

Admiral Mike Boorda was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery Sunday, where only his immediate family were present. Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 11:30 a.m., memorial services will be conducted for Admiral Boorda at the National Cathedral in Washington.

Mike Boorda will be remembered as one of the great naval officers. The morale and quality of the enlisted naval personnel is the best I have seen it in my 30 years with working with the Navy. Admiral Boorda deserves a lot of the credit for the esprit de corps of the Navy fleet.

I know we have the best Navy in the world today. I wish someone would show me a Navy that is better. We will all miss Admiral Boorda, especially our young sailors who are protecting our

freedoms around the world. Our thoughts and gratitude go to Bettie and the family. God bless.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### UNITED STATES JOBS AND TECHNOLOGY BEING EXPORTED TO CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today President Clinton announced that he was going to ask Congress to renew most-favored-nation status with China unconditionally for the coming year. Unconditionally. As you know, Mr. Speaker, under the law the President must request a special waiver for China in order for China to have most-favored-nation status. That request comes to the Congress, and then Members have the discretion to have a motion to deny.

The President in his statement today talked about trade with China leading to democratization. There he talked about why it was important for us to have most-favored-nation status with China, because of American benefits to American business, because of China's potential cooperation over Korea and China's potential cooperation on the proliferation of weapons. Indeed, if China is a responsible country, and let us hope that it is, it should be working to keep the Korean peninsula non-nuclear, and it should be working to stop the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

But I want to focus today on the trade deficit itself because when others say why should we use trade as a lever to improve human rights in China, I think it is very important for all of us to understand just what that trade situation is.

I have here, Mr. Speaker, and I call to our colleagues' attention, a chart of the trade with China in the past 10 years. In 1995, the United States trade deficit with China was \$10 million. In 1995, the trade deficit was just under \$34 billion. This is all at a time during mostly the Bush and Clinton policies which said that this was going to be good for American jobs. Indeed it is not.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, what we are doing, the United States is doing, by its policy is exporting jobs to China.

In this trade deficit we are not even including the piracy of American intellectual property. The genius of America, as our colleague, Congresswoman ESHOO said, a product made in a free system, a freedom of expression and entrepreneurial spirit. The Chinese have been pirating flagrantly our intellectual property to epidemic proportions.